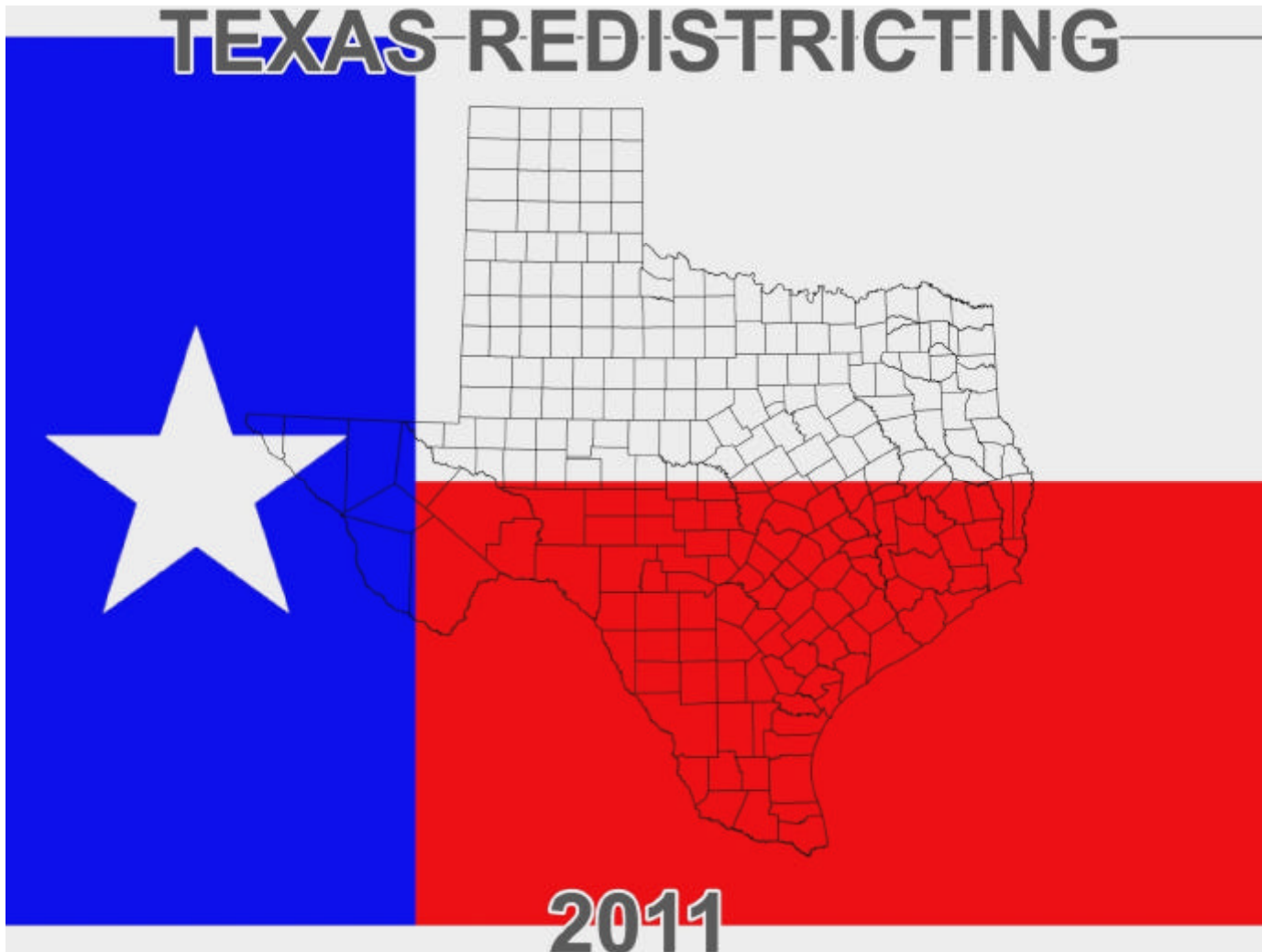


TEXAS REDISTRICTING





Redistricting 101

Why Redistrict?

- Supreme Court interpretation of the U.S. Constitution, specifically:
 - for Congress, Article 1, Sec. 2. and Section 2 of the 14th Amendment
 - for all others, the “equal protection clause” of Sec. 1 of the 14th Amendment
 - collectively, this rule is known as, “one person, one vote”
- Triggered by the release of block level data in the federal decennial census



Redistricting 2011

- Timeline
- Population Highlights
- Process
- General Redistricting Principles
- Computer Systems

Timeline



April 1, 2010	Census Day
Summer-Fall 2010	Regional outreach hearings in selected cities
December 31, 2010	Deadline for delivery of state total population data
January 11, 2011	82nd Legislature convenes
February 15, 2011	Earliest likely delivery of population data
April 1, 2011	Deadline for delivery of population data
May 12, 2011	Last day to pass house bills under current rules (rules may change)
May 30, 2011	82nd Legislature adjourns; deadline for enactment of state senate or house plan
May 31 – Aug. 27	Legislative Redistricting Board convenes if legislature fails to adopt a senate or house plan
Summer-Fall 2011	Special session on Congressional and S.B.O.E. could be called, if necessary
October 26, 2011	Last day LRB may adopt a plan
Fall 2011	All plans drawn by the legislature, the LRB, or a state district court must obtain preclearance under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act
June-Dec 2011	Possible court challenges to redistricting plans
January 2, 2012	Filing deadline for 2012 elections



Population Highlights

Census Data

- Census deadline for delivery of redistricting population data is April 1, 2011
- Population provided at the census block level
- Total and voting age population (18 and over) by race and ethnicity



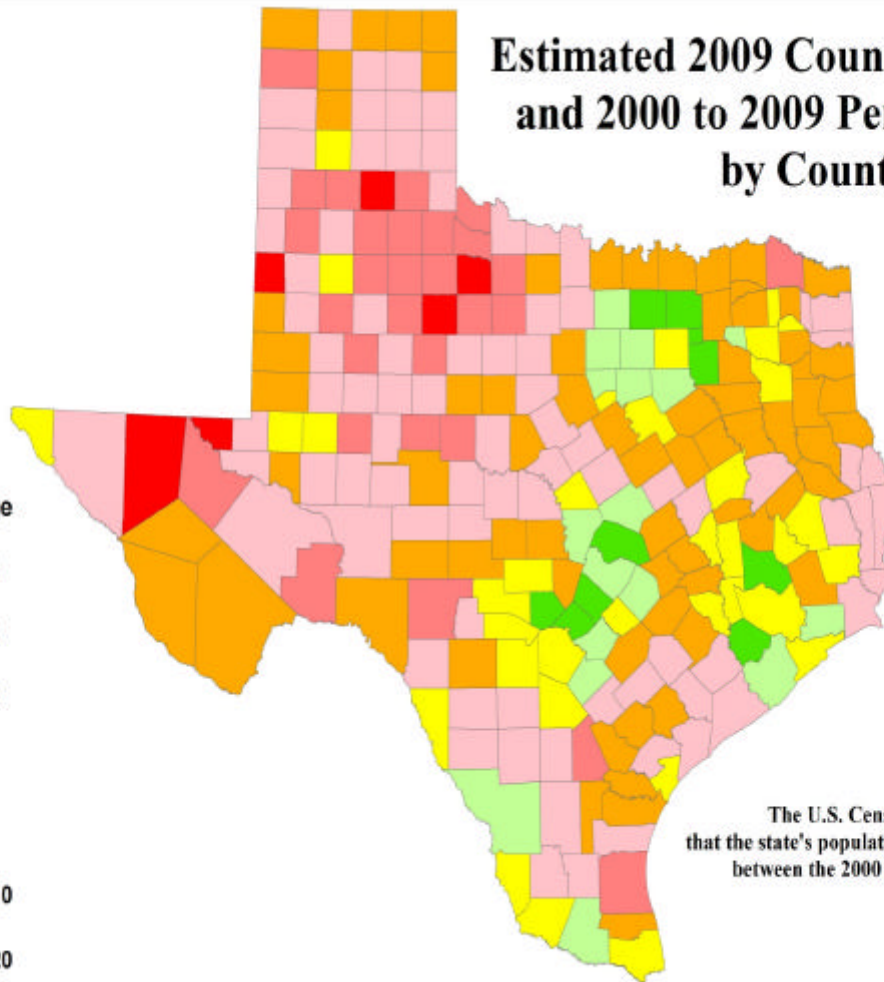
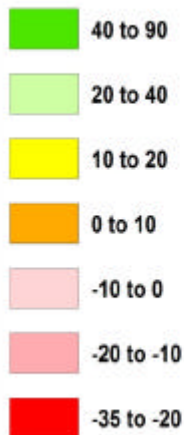
Population Highlights

Texas Population Growth 2000-2009

- Since 2000:
 - Texas is estimated to have grown by about 19%
 - U.S. is estimated to have grown by about 9%
- Growth not uniform throughout the state
- Fastest growing areas:
 - suburban counties around large metropolitan areas
 - counties along the IH-35 corridor
 - counties in South Texas

Estimated 2009 County Population and 2000 to 2009 Percent Change by County

Percent Change



The U.S. Census Bureau estimates
that the state's population grew by 3,930,482 (18.8%)
between the 2000 Census and July 1, 2009.



Population Highlights

Projected Changes in Districts

- State House (150)
 - 2000 ideal: 139,012
 - Census 2009 estimated ideal: 165,215
- State Senate (31)
 - 2000 ideal: 672,639
 - Census 2009 estimated ideal: 799,429
- Texas Congressional (35-36(?) districts)
 - projection is for 3-4 more than the current 32



Redistricting Process

Who Must Redistrict?

- LEGISLATURE:
 - Congress, State House, State Senate, and State Board of Education
- LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES:
 - Single-member district school boards, city councils, special district boards, county commissioners courts



Redistricting Process

Bills

- House redistricting bills traditionally originate in the house; Senate redistricting bills traditionally originate in the senate
- Congressional and S.B.O.E. redistricting bills traditionally originate in either or both houses
- A “vehicle bill” may be introduced because population data may not be available in time to meet the 60-day filing deadline
- Bills follow normal legislative process



Redistricting Process

Post Session Redistricting Activities

- Legislative Redistricting Board (L.R.B.): If the legislature fails to redistrict the house or senate during the regular session or the plans are found invalid, the L.R.B. is given redistricting authority
- Special Session or Court Action: If congressional and/or S.B.O.E. districts not passed in regular session
- Judicial Preclearance under Section 5, Voting Rights Act (D.O.J. or D.C. Federal Court)
- Litigation



General Redistricting Principles

- One person, one vote
- Minority voting rights
- County line rule for house districts
- Contiguity
- Compactness



General Redistricting Principles

One Person, One Vote

- Districts must have equal or nearly equal populations
- Ideal district population- the number of people each district would have if the total state population was divided by the number of seats in the governing body
- Deviation from the ideal district population is reported as the total number of people and as a percent
 - House, senate, and S.B.O.E. districts have been required to fall within a total deviation range of 10% from the ideal (always subject to change by the courts)
 - Congressional districts have a much stricter population deviation standard



General Redistricting Principles

2000 Population Deviation for Current Plans

Districts	Ideal Pop	Smallest	Largest	Total
House	139,012	-4.82%	4.92%	9.74%
Senate	672,639	-4.92%	4.79%	9.71%
S.B.O.E.	1,390,121	-0.47%	0.39%	0.86%
Congress	651,619	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%



General Redistricting Principles

Voting Rights Act

- Section 2 basically asks if the plan dilutes the influence of minority voters. Could more minority districts have been drawn?
- Section 5 requires preclearance of a redistricting plan with the federal D.O.J. or a federal district court in D.C. Does the new redistricting plan cause minority voters to be worse off than in the old plan (retrogression) by reducing the number of districts where the minority group can elect the candidate of their choice?
- May not draw districts predominantly on the basis of race (racial gerrymandering) (Shaw v. Reno)



General Redistricting Principles

County Line Rule for House Districts

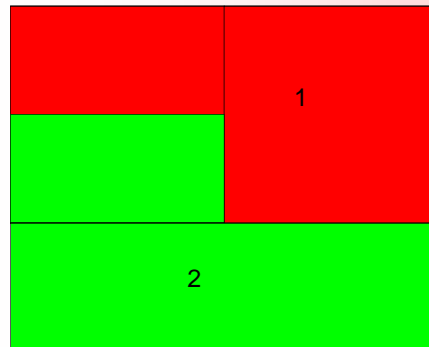
- Texas Constitution rules concerning house districts (Section 26, Article 3)
 - Must use whole counties to the extent possible.
 - In larger counties, districts are drawn entirely within the county.
 - A county with sufficient population for multiple whole districts plus a fraction of another district must be divided into that many whole districts, with the excess population added to one or more contiguous counties to form an additional district.

General Redistricting Principles

Contiguity

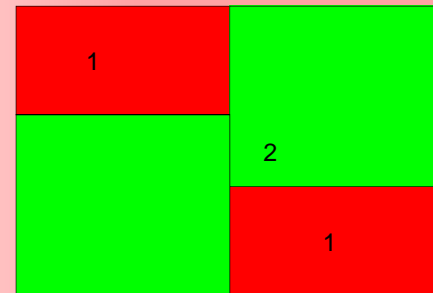
All parts of the district have traditionally been contiguous

Point contiguity an open question



Contiguous

Not contiguous





General Redistricting Principles

Compactness

- Not a legal requirement
- Sometimes used by courts to determine the extent to which a district may be gerrymandered
- Council will provide several methods to measure compactness



Computer Systems & Tools

- RedAppl - PC application to draw redistricting plans
- DistrictViewer - Internet application to view public redistricting plans
- Redistricting website - publications, news, announcements, process, legal issues, current districts
- Council reporting and mapping services



Computer Systems & Tools

RedAppl

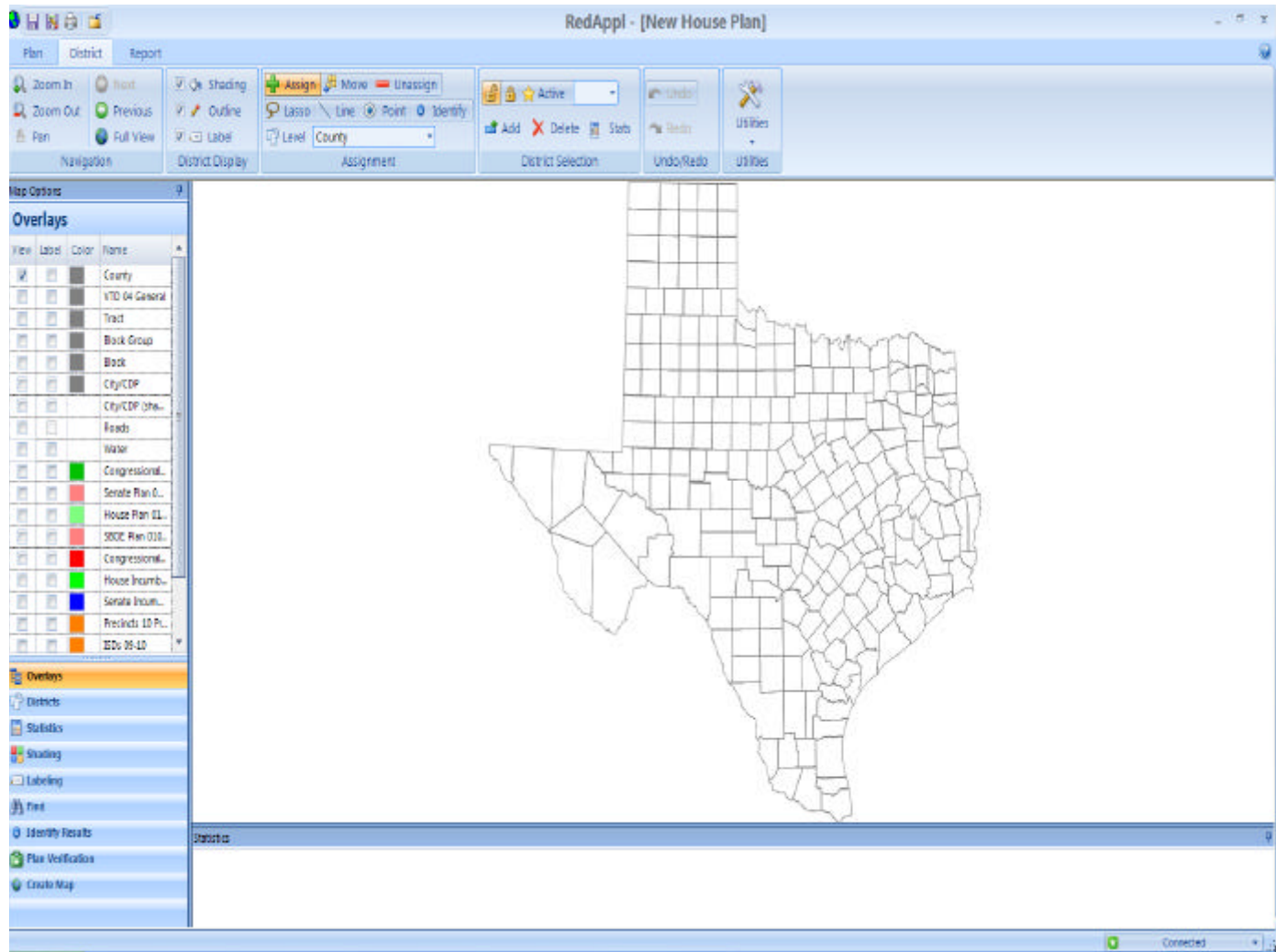
- Primary application used by the legislature to draw redistricting plans
- Provides ability to draw districts using predefined geographic units (counties, VTDs (approximated precincts), census tracts, block groups, and blocks)
- Interactively updates population and election statistics as districts are drawn or modified
- Contains geographic features, such as cities and school districts, for reference while drawing
- Provides ability to print basic reports and some color maps (additional reports and maps available from council)

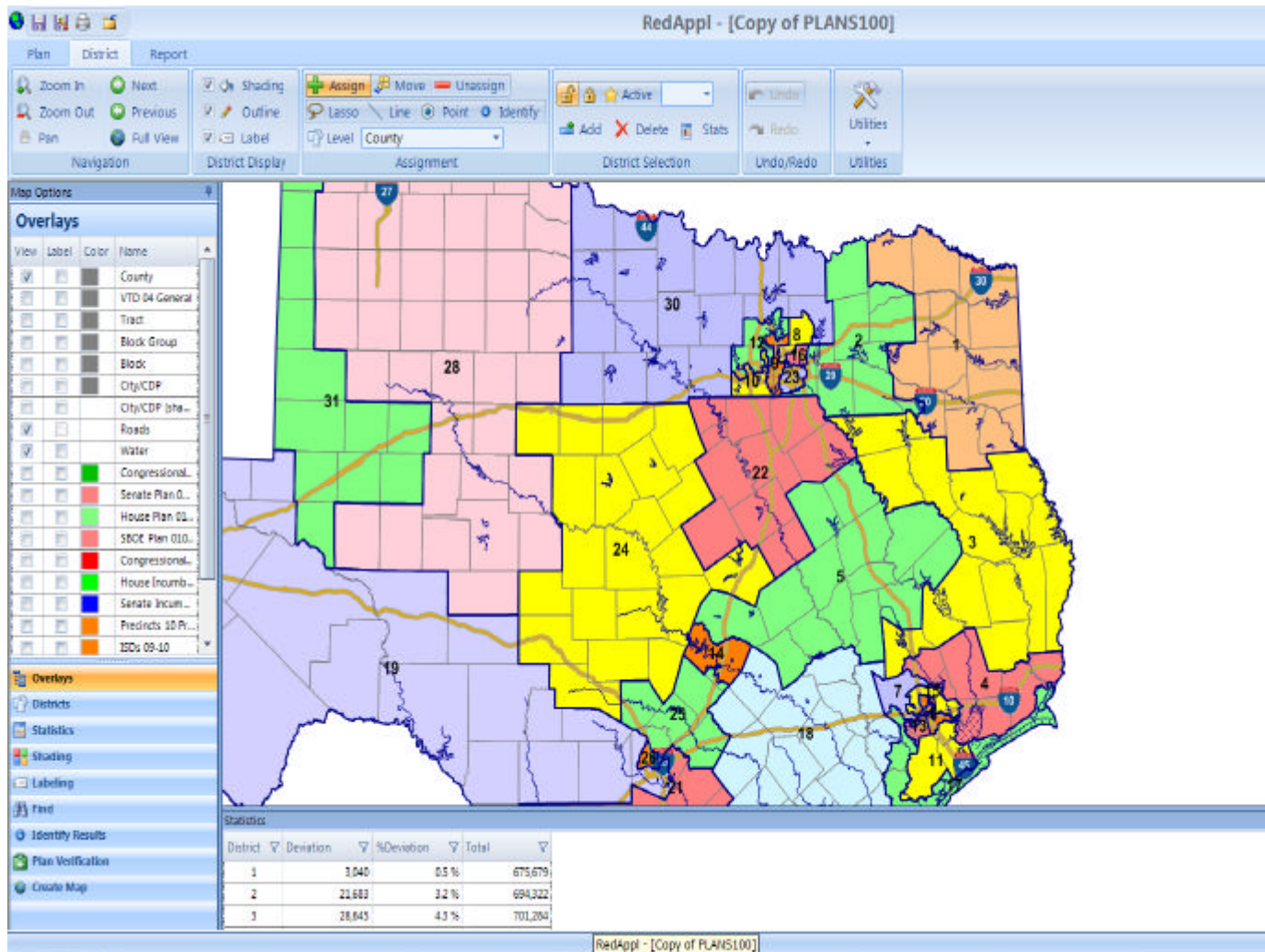


Computer Systems & Tools

RedAppl

- Available in members' capitol offices and council redistricting offices
- Recommend each office attend RedAppl training
- Deployed in two phases
 - Phase I: September 2010 – February 2011 (2000 Census)
 - Phase II: (probably) March 2011 (2010 Census)







Computer Systems & Tools

RedAppl Data and Geography

- Total and voting age population (18 and over) by race and ethnicity
- Assignment levels of geography:
 - County
 - Tract
 - Voting Tabulation District (VTD)
 - Block Group
 - Block



Computer Systems & Tools

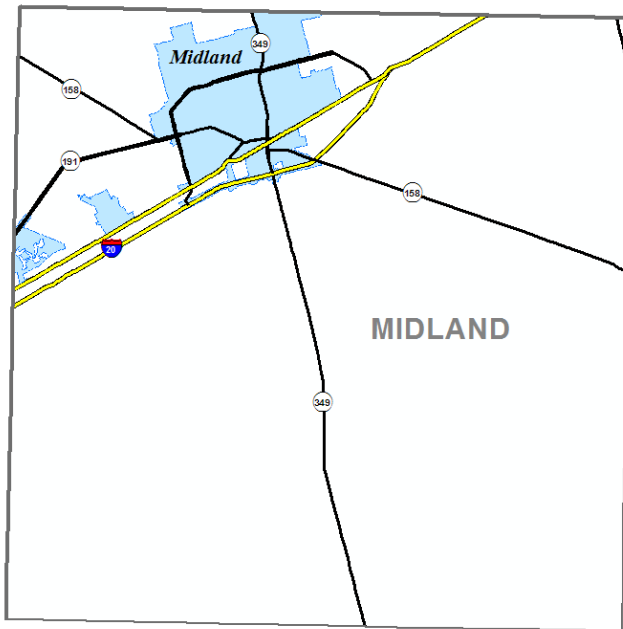
RedAppl
Data and Geography

VTDs

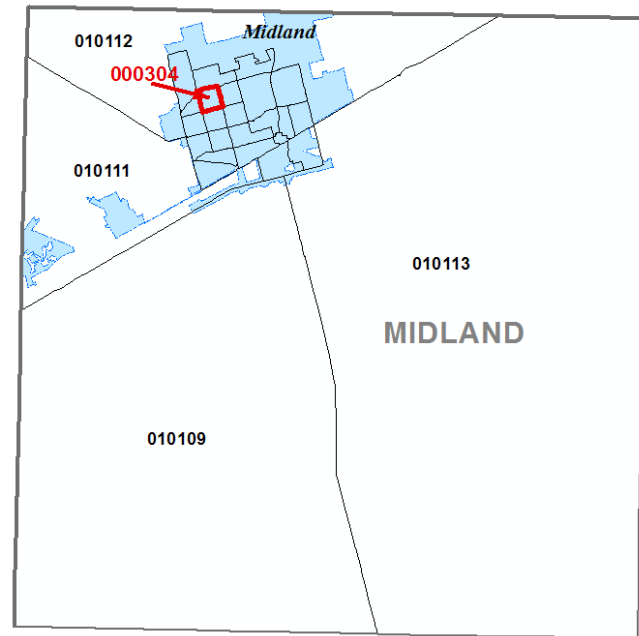
- A Voting Tabulation District is a precinct approximation that follows census block boundaries so election data can be correlated with population data
- Precincts usually match VTDs exactly or closely

RedAppl Data and Geography

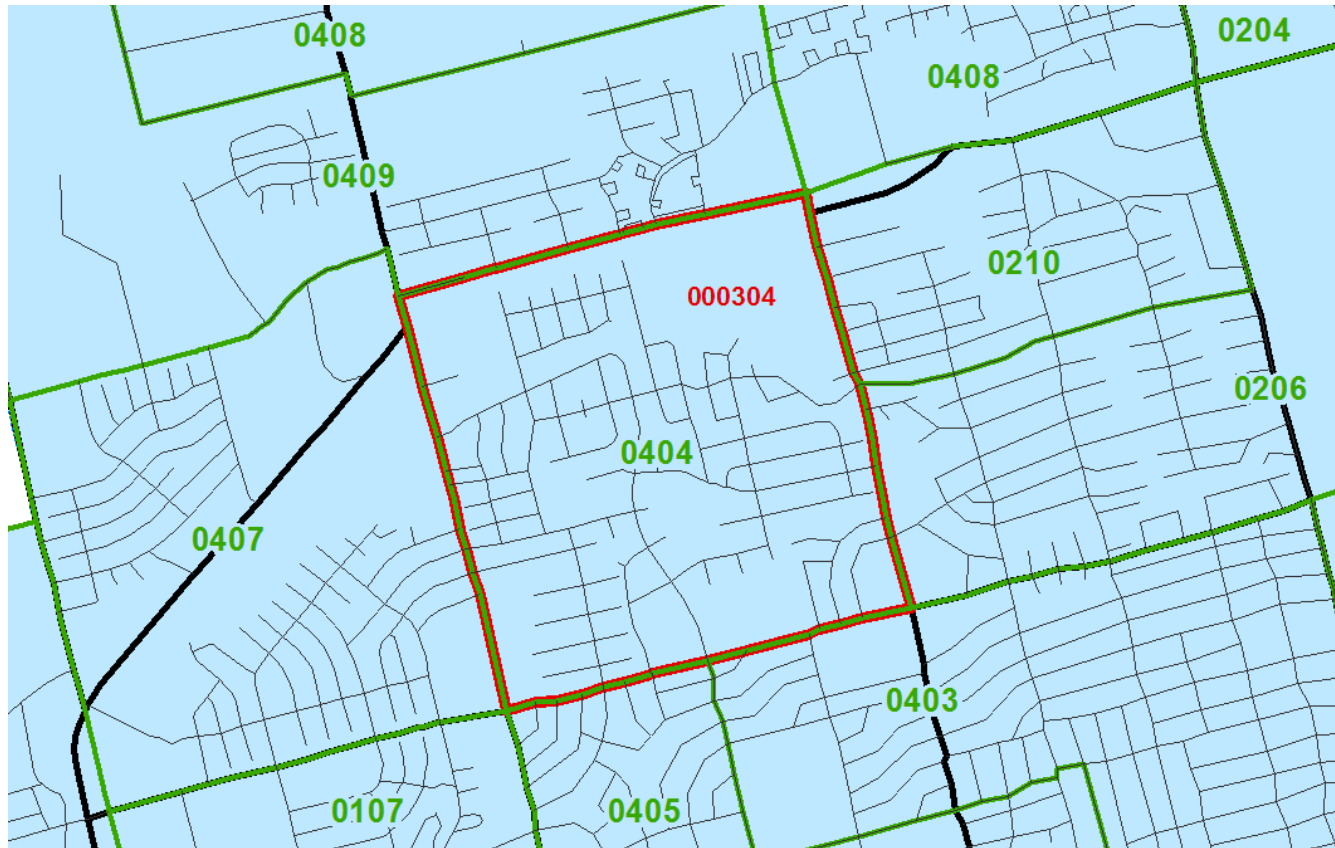
County



Tract



RedAppl
Data and Geography
VTD

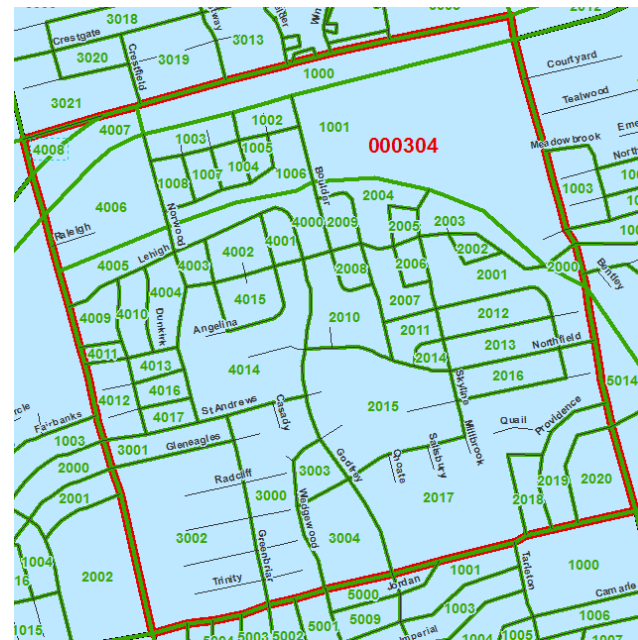


RedAppl Data and Geography

Block Group



Block



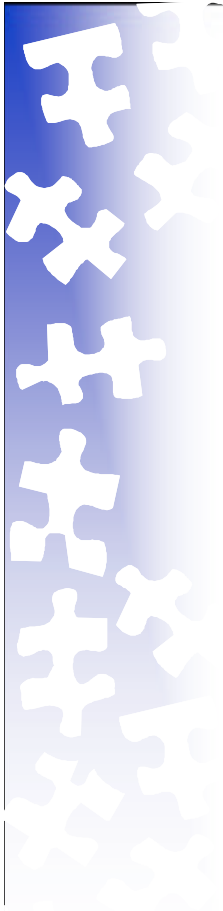


Computer Systems & Tools

RedAppl
Data and Geography

Election Data

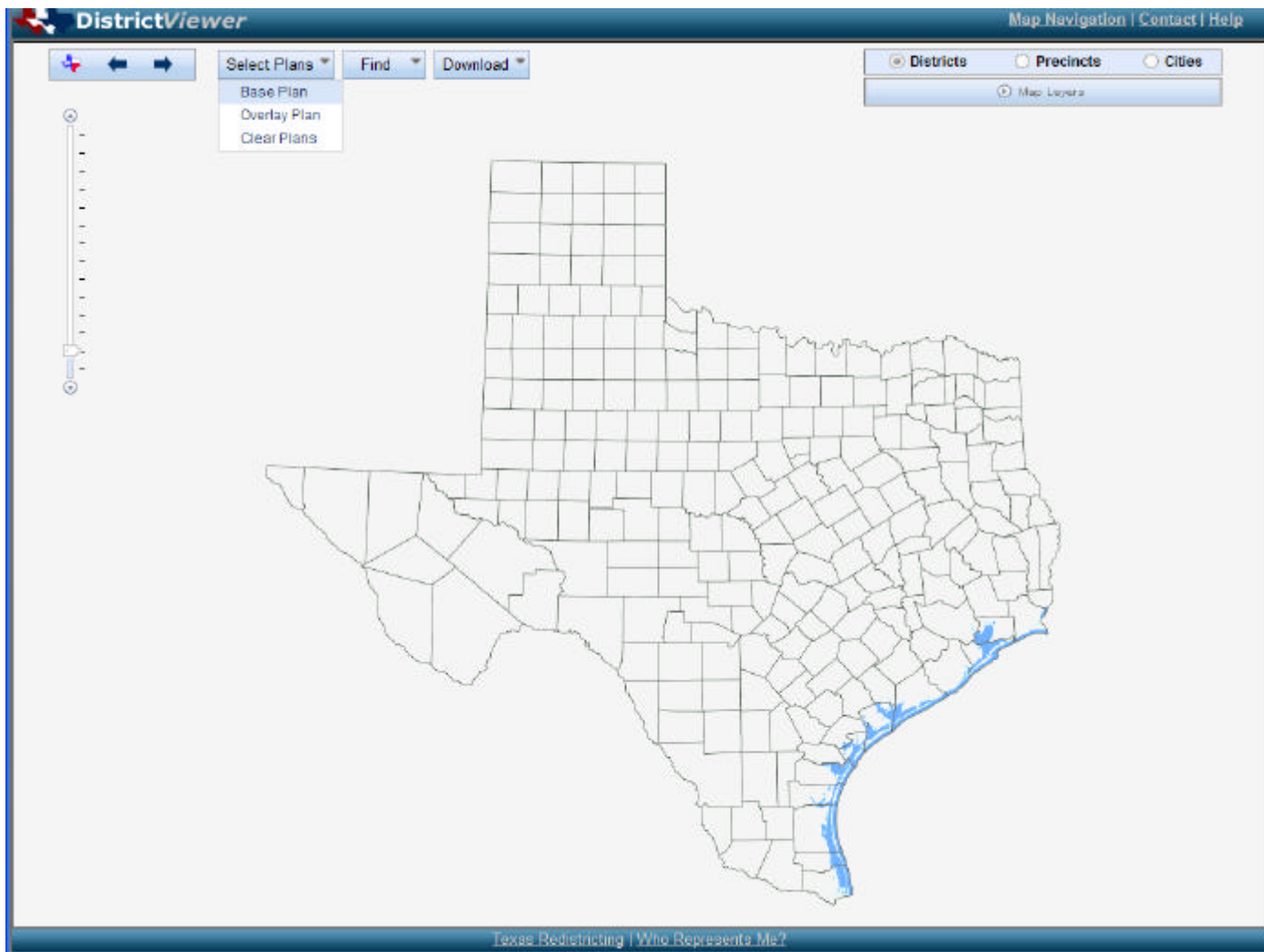
- Primary, runoff, and general elections for past five cycles
- Votes for each candidate, voter registration, Spanish surname voter registration, and turnout by precinct
- Some local contests available
- Almost all election data is available in RedAppl, with some additional data also on reports
- Available for statistical, shading, and reporting purposes

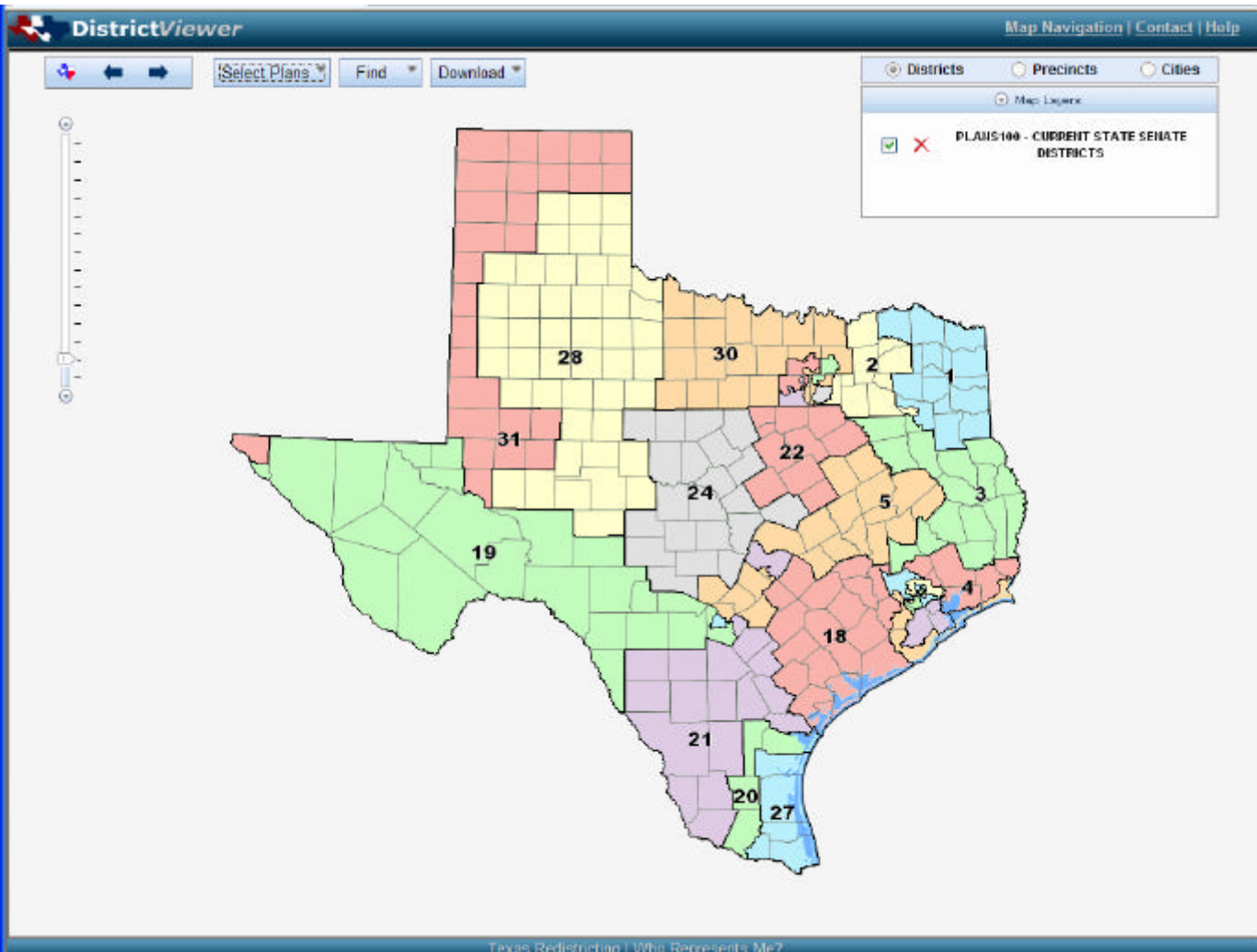


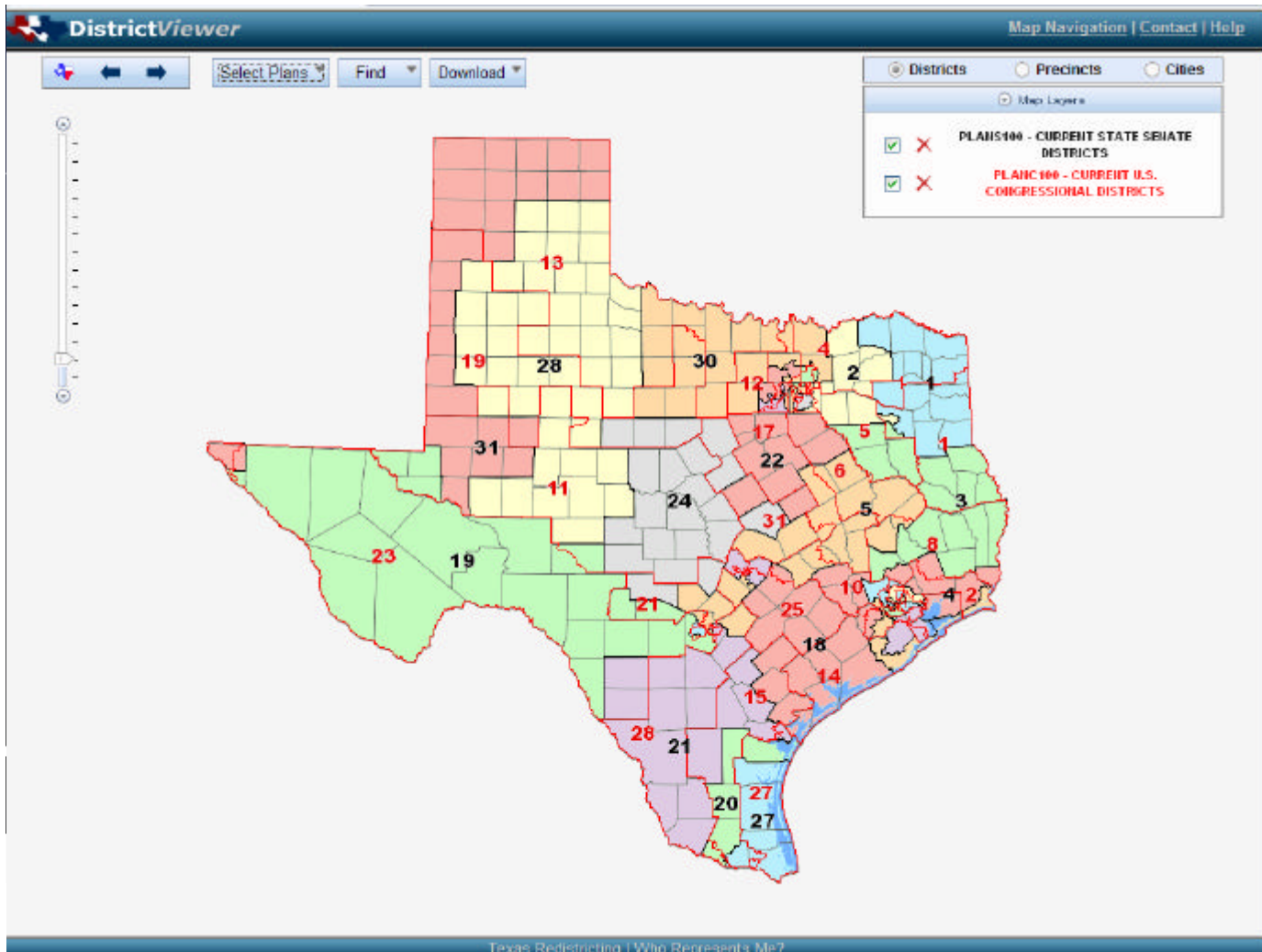
Computer Systems & Tools

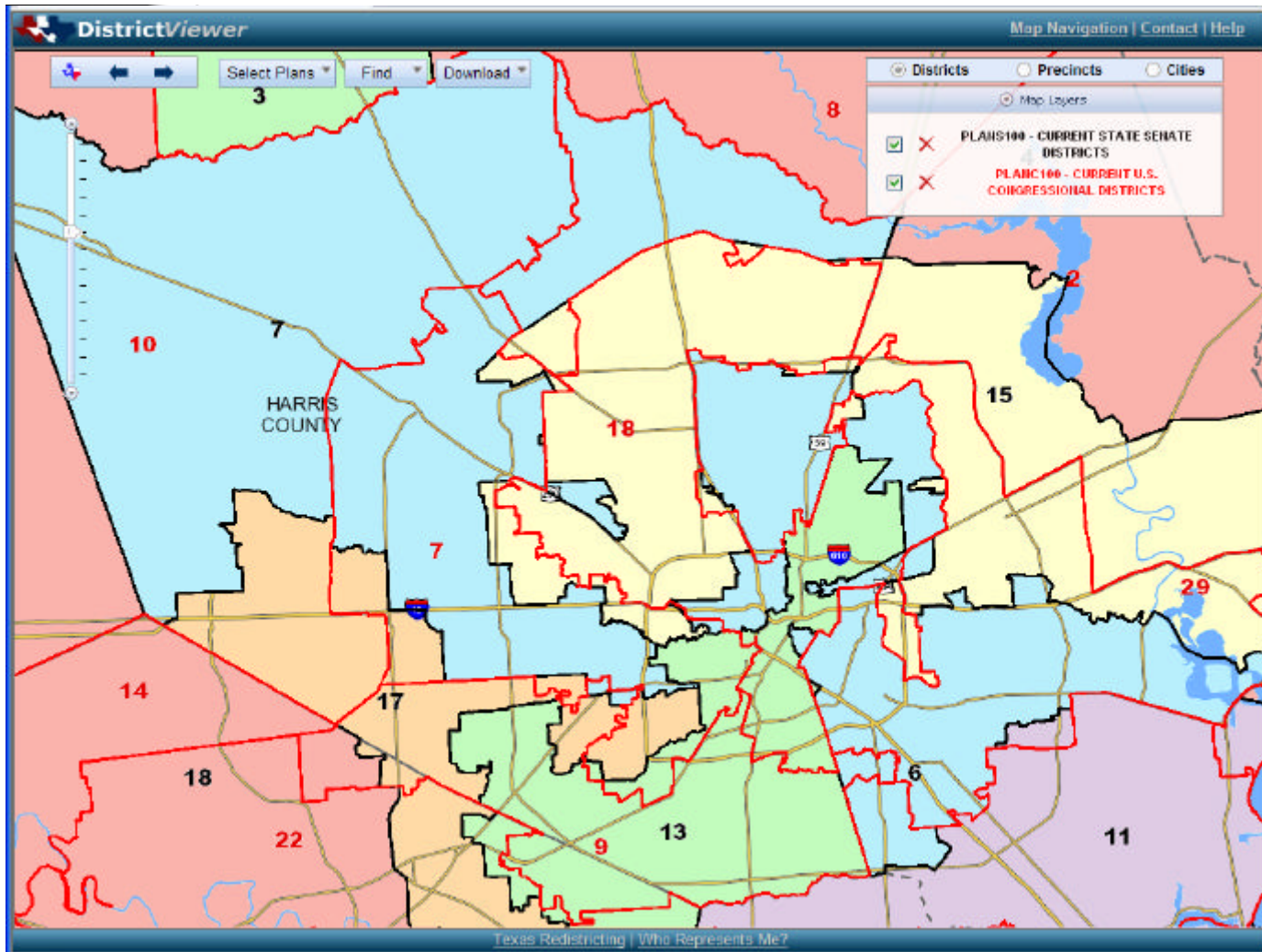
DistrictViewer

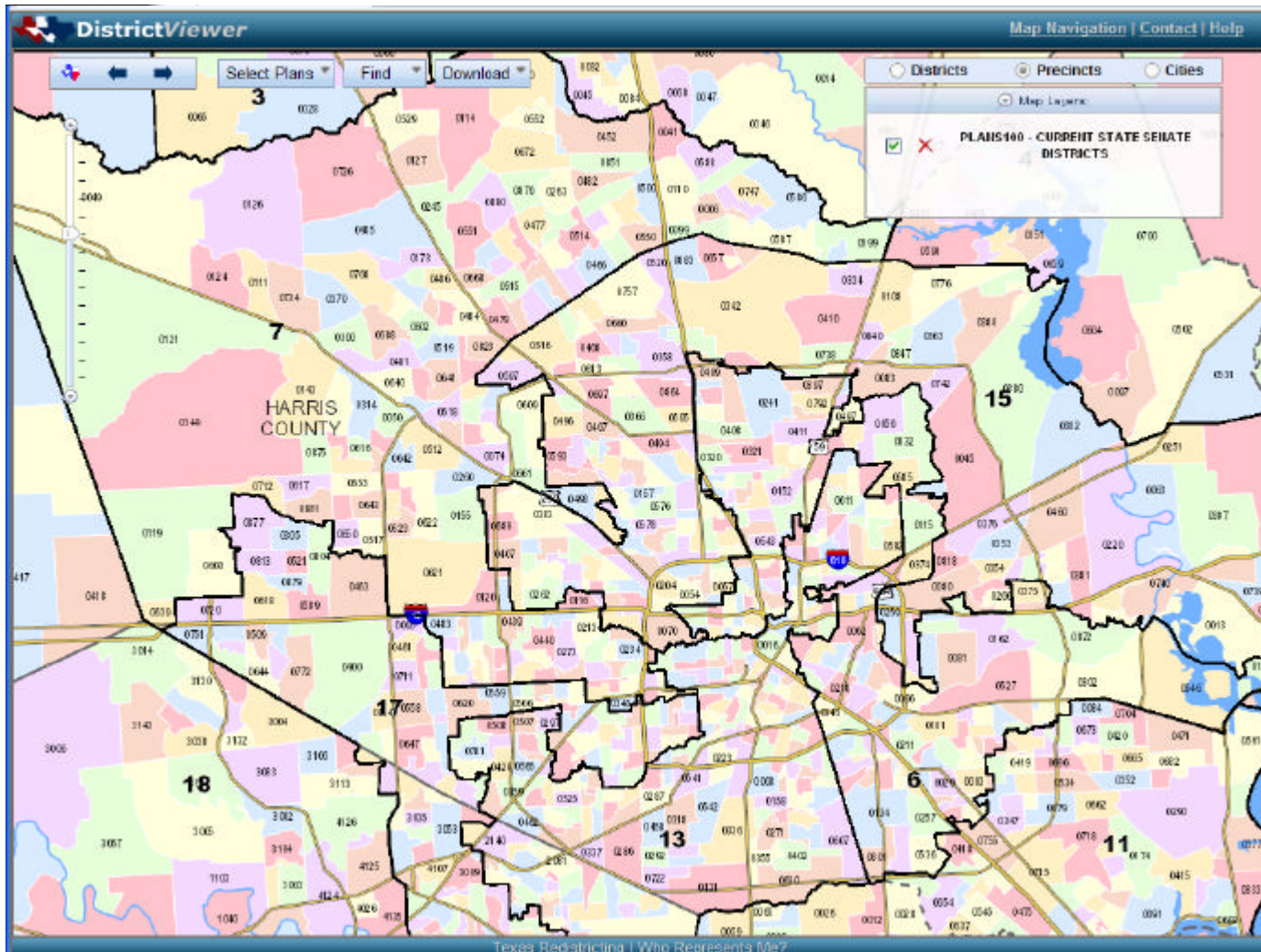
- An Internet-based application that interactively displays maps and reports
- Only plans that have been made public as part of the legislative process will be available in DistrictViewer
- Available 24/7 to anyone with Internet access
- Available now with current districts

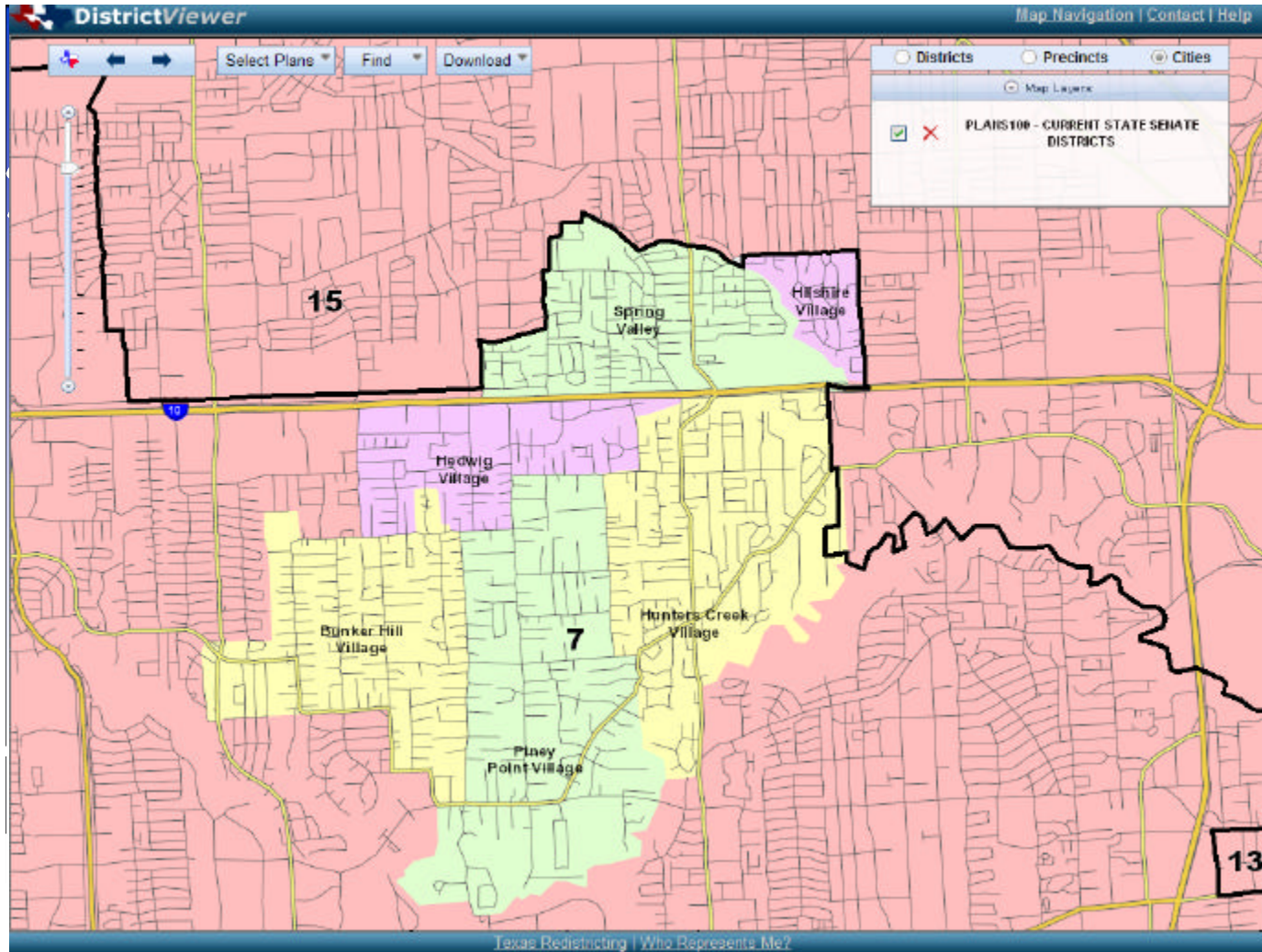


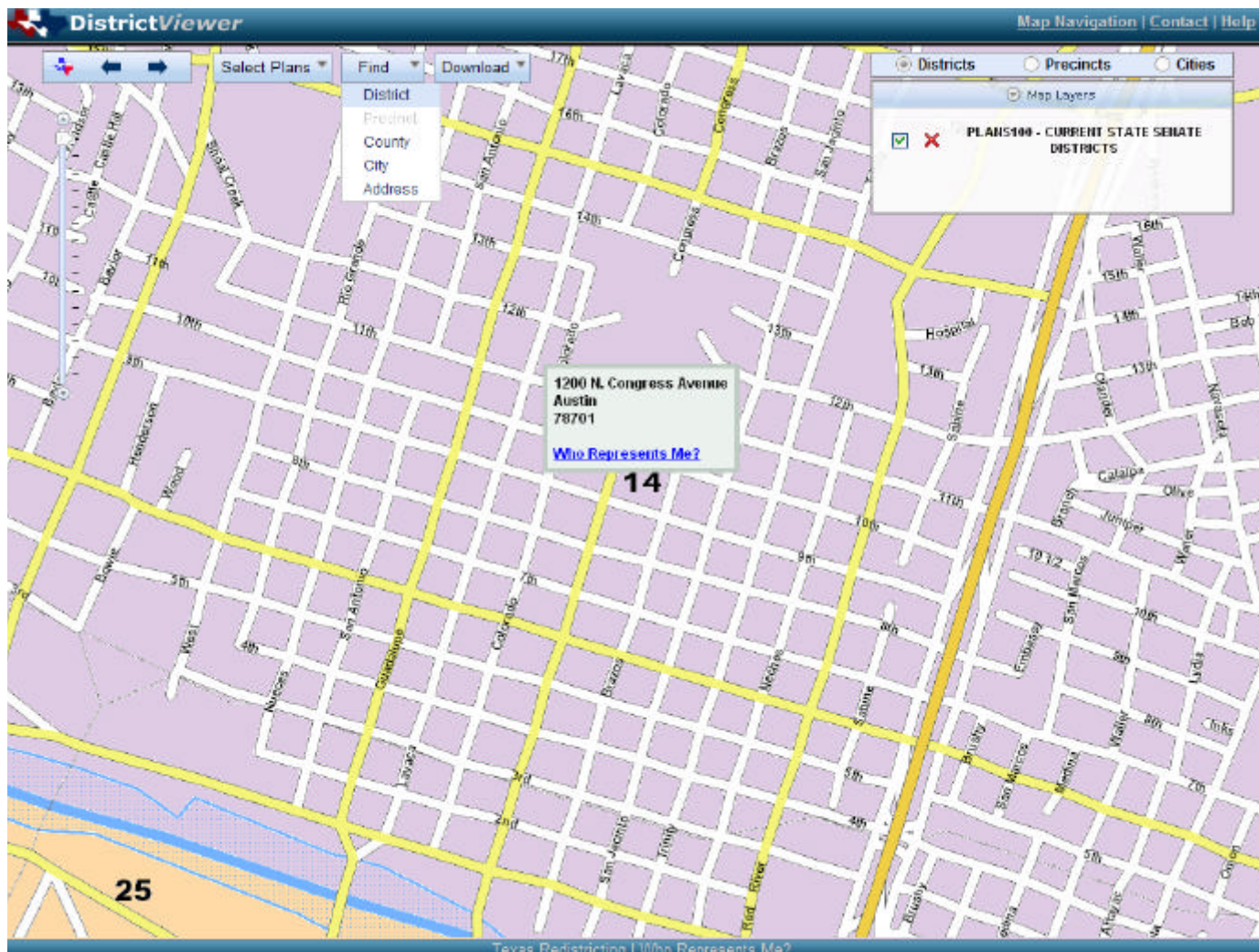














Computer Systems & Tools

Redistricting Website

- Announcements and news
- Publications
- Links to current districts, maps, and reports
- Overviews of the legal requirements and redistricting process
- Redistricting history with summaries and chronology of 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s cycles with links to historical district maps
- Timeline for current cycle



TEXAS REDISTRICTING

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[Redistricting History](#)

[Current Cycle](#)

Legislative Resources

[Senate Committee on Redistricting](#)
[House Committee on Redistricting](#)

Redistricting Materials

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[Publications](#)
[Cost and Request Information](#)

Applications & Tools

[DistrictViewer](#)
[Who Represents Me?](#)
[Redistricting FTP Server](#)

Web Resources

[Texas State Data Center](#)
[U.S. Census Bureau](#)

- [Census 2010](#)
- [American FactFinder](#)

[Texas Secretary of State: Elections](#)
[U.S. Dept. of Justice: Voting Section](#)



ANNOUNCEMENTS

★ The Senate Select Committee on Redistricting will hold a [joint public hearing](#) with the Subcommittees on Dallas Redistricting of the House Committee on Redistricting and the House Committee on Judiciary and Civil Jurisprudence at 12:00 noon on **Monday, September 20th**, in Dallas.

★ The House Committee on Redistricting and the House Committee on Judiciary and Civil Jurisprudence, Subcommittees of Tarrant County Redistricting, will hold a [joint public hearing](#) at 10:00 a.m. on **Tuesday, September 21st**, in Arlington.

★ The House Committee on Redistricting and the House Committee on Judiciary and Civil Jurisprudence, Subcommittees of Richardson/UT-Dallas Redistricting, will hold a [joint public hearing](#) at 10:00 a.m. on **Wednesday, September 22nd**, in Richardson.

★ The National Conference of State Legislatures will hold a [National Redistricting Seminar](#) on **September 25-28** in Providence, Rhode Island.

News

Sept. 1, 2010 - The Senate Select Committee on Redistricting met to hear invited testimony on [state demographics](#), council [preparations](#) for 2011 redistricting, and current [legal](#) issues.

July 2010 - For the 2011 redistricting cycle, the plans used to elect officeholders in 2010 are designated as PLAN S100 (senate), PLAN H100 (house), PLAN C100 (congressional), and PLAN E100 (State Board of Education). Subsequent plans that are made public in each category will be numbered sequentially beginning with 101.

June 2, 2010 - The House Committee on Redistricting and the House Committee on Judiciary and Civil Jurisprudence met jointly to consider recent legal, technological, and demographic developments, including a [presentation](#) from the Office of the State Demographer, relating to upcoming redistricting.

Feb. 10, 2010 - The House Committee on Redistricting met to consider matters relating to the upcoming 2010 Census, [more...](#)

Jan. 21, 2010 - The House Research Organization published a new Focus Report, [Census 2010: Implications for Texas](#).

[News archive](#)



Council Publications

- Texas Population Change Since 2000 for Redistricting (April 2010)
- Guide to 2011 Redistricting - a brief overview of the redistricting process (June 2010)
- State and Federal Law Governing Redistricting in Texas for 2011 (late 2010)
- Data for 2011 Redistricting in Texas - explains the data used in redistricting (late 2010)



For Additional Information

www.tlc.state.tx.us

(See “Texas Redistricting”)

Redistricting Support Services

(512) 463-6622

Council Legal Division

(512) 463-1155